

# The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.  
**THE DAILY ADVERTISER.**  
 (TWO EDITIONS.)  
 Daily, by mail, per year (8 to 16 pages).....\$4 00  
 Daily, by mail, for three months.....1 00  
 All subscriptions payable in advance.  
 IN LONDON:  
 Daily, 10c per week delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.  
 (ONE WEEKLY EDITION.)  
 By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

ADVERTISING RATES  
 Made known on application at office. Address  
 all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,  
 LONDON - CANADA:

**JOHN CAMERON,**  
 Pres't and Managing Director.

God's in His heaven,  
 All's right with the world.  
 —Browning.

London, Wednesday, August 28.

A millionaire has been caught smuggling at New York city. Perhaps it is because he has been an adept at smuggling that he is a millionaire. There are smugglers and smugglers. A man who has smuggled a class law through Parliament is really a worse type of smuggler than another who tries to dodge the tax on a foreign-made article which his necessities demand.

Only four of the dozen odd Ministers are now at Ottawa, and one of those there holds the promise of a Lieutenant-Governor's office in his pocket.

The state carriage of the Japanese Emperor is exceedingly like a Canadian he.

What is known as the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain ran 28 candidates at the recent General Election, at a big expense to the supporters of the movement, but not one of the nominees were elected.

The French are not a success as colonizers. They are stay-at-homes, as is shown by some curious figures which have been published to show the number of French people who live and die in their native village. Out of a population of 35,343,000 more than half are at this moment living in the same commune where they were born. Over three-quarters have never been outside their department.

Over one million bicycles are now in use in North America. And the man who gets struck by one, propelled at the rate of ten miles an hour, reaches the conclusion that they have all come down upon him at once.

In Hamilton, when a burglary is reported to the police, the mouths of all parties concerned are sealed, and every one is warned not to let the newspaper men hear a word about it. The idea is that if the fact that burglars had been operating were published, the burglars would leave the country, and would not tarry to be caught. When a burglary is reported by the press of this city, every police officer in the country becomes an aid to the city detectives, and in nine cases out of ten if the burglar attempts to clear out he is captured. If he stays in the city, every citizen becomes a detective. Thus the press is a most powerful aid to the prevention of crime and an effective detective agency as well.

Toronto will revel in the luxury of what the Star calls "five days of solid cricket" next week. The game grows in favor.

Toronto Trades and Labor Council, replying to the assertion that Canadian workmen are opposed without qualification to the immigration of other workmen from Europe, says the charge is untrue. On the contrary, they welcome every immigrant who comes on the strength of his own means, and with a fair knowledge of existing conditions in Canada. The council continues:

"The often repeated attitude of organized labor in the Dominion on the subject of immigration has been, and is, bearing in mind the bought experience and the undoubtedly overcrowded condition of our labor market, that the expenditure of large sums of public money, directly or indirectly, in assisting, bonusing, encouraging or misleading immigrants—adult or juvenile—to Canada, is unnecessary and unjustifiable."

It is the contention of the workers that instead of bleeding the public treasury for the maintenance of immigration offices and costly staffs throughout Great Britain and France; the paying of \$5 a head for immigrants from the continent of Europe, and paying a bonus of \$2 each for every orphan, waif and stray child imported by "philanthropists," who make a good living through their schemes, the first care of the Dominion Government should be our own workmen. There are many such in our cities and towns, the organized laborers contend, who should be helped to go on the land.

## HOW TO RAISE MONEY.

A common argument against tax reduction is that if you reduce the tariff, you cut off your revenue, and there is no money with which to run the country. In national affairs, experience has proved, it is better to have a small balance than an overflowing treasury. When there is a big surplus the bootlickers, contract brokers, and jobbery promoters never rest satisfied till they and their friends secure a distribution among them.

But it is not true that tax reduction would impoverish the treasury. Sir Robert Peel did not so find it when he reduced the taxes on hundreds of articles and made others entirely free, and in the United States they have had the same experience. In the last eleven months of the McKinley tariff, the tariff brought in \$113,000,000 of revenue. The first eleven months of the reduced tariff, which, by the way, has largely increased trade between the United States and Canada, brought in \$146,000,000 of revenue.

From this it appears that the greater the freedom in trade, under a lowered tariff, the bigger will be the revenue to the Government. Canadians have everything to gain by getting rid of as many taxes as is possible at the earliest moment.

## THE CAPTIVER OF CANADA.

In the "English Men of Action" series of biographies now being issued, no book should be of greater interest to Canadians than that devoted to the life of "Wolfe," whose daring assault on Quebec citadel resulted in the capture of Canada from the French, and in the establishment of this land as a portion of the British dominions. Most Canadians know this much, but how few know anything of the remarkable life of the hero who fell in the hour of his triumph on the plains of Abraham?

James Wolfe chose the life of a soldier because his father was an officer in the British army of some note, and because war was the one thing thought of and talked about in his early days. When he was but 6 years of age in 1733, Great Britain became embroiled in war over the dispute relating to the Polish throne. King George II. cared nothing about domestic reforms, and urged his Government to fight. Queen Caroline had strong German sympathies, but she was leagued in favor of peace with Walpole and against the King, and for a time the conflict was averted, but before James Wolfe was 12 years old amid great popular uproar and burning of bonfires in approval, Britain declared war against the Spaniards. With the death of Charles VI., all Europe was thrown into a blaze of war. Master Wolfe, then only thirteen and a half years of age, was imbued with the frenzy, and nothing would satisfy him but the opportunity to fight for his country on the Spanish main. This precocious proposition was humored so far as to permit him to go into the camp of observation, of which his father was colonel, for training, but he was taken ill, and had to give up all hope of joining the expedition to Cartagena. It was fortunate for the future hero that it so turned out, for the expedition proved a dismal failure. Thirty years later, we are told, it acted in a curious way on the destinies of the nation. George Washington's elder brother was with the expedition as a gentleman volunteer from Virginia, and there contracted the fatal illness which subsequently carried him off. By his death, George Washington became heir of the estates, and was placed in that position of independence that enabled him to follow the bent of his inclination. If he had remained a younger son, all might have been different in 1775 when he slipped into the supreme command. He might have been an officer in the British army, instead of the choice of the confederate colonies.

In 1742, Wolfe was appointed ensign in the Twelfth Regiment of Foot, destined for foreign service against France. The utter recklessness with which the nations in those days went to war and remained at it enabled intrepid youths like Wolfe to make a martial record very early in life. Nowadays, a young man thinks he is doing well if he gets a start in his profession before he is 21 years old. Wolfe was an old campaigner, "a soldier of Germany, of Flanders, and of Scotland, already familiar with Highland broadswords and French bayonets and carrying several years of individual responsibility," before he celebrated his 21st birthday. Wolfe participated in the battles of Falkirk and Culloden, where the last hope of the Stuarts to rule in Scotland was blasted. After he had served in seven campaigns, he was sent to Austria, where he remained till 1748, when peace was proclaimed, and everything was restored to its original position, it being declared "that a gigantic slaughter had been useless, and that tens of thousands of brave men had laid down their lives in vain." In 1749, he returned to Scotland as major of the Twentieth Regiment, with instructions to aid in the pacification and settlement of the country so lately torn by civil war. Wolfe was a lieutenant-colonel at 23, but even then we find him lamenting because he was kept dawdling his time in Scotland. He wrote that he was "still determined to employ some years of my life in the real business of an officer, and not sacrifice all my time on trifling scholarship." At this time Wolfe had a double disappointment—in love and also in his desire to travel on the continent to perfect his military knowledge. He got leave of absence from

## "ENGLISH MEN OF ACTION:"

WOLFE. By A. G. Bradley, Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company, Limited, London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Publishers.

Scotland, but was told that he must not depart from the United Kingdom. Returning to Scotland, the work of his command was chiefly to intercept the recruiting of Highlanders for French regiments. While engaged in this task, Wolfe was the first Englishman to conceive the idea of diverting Highland ardor into military channels by the formation of kilted regiments in the British army—a project which was carried out when Pitt came into power.

In 1743, Wolfe paid a visit to Ireland. He wrote in flattering terms of Dublin, then the second city of the United Kingdom in point of population and prestige. The Protestant yeomanry of the north had been leaving in thousands for the mountains of Pennsylvania and Virginia. "But the vast Catholic peasantry of the southwest were motionless in that long stupor of despair that lasted from the Boyne to Bunker's Hill. Rack rents were drunk and feasted away in Dublin amid a curious blending of splendor and squalor, of refinement and vulgarity." Wolfe did not take kindly to life in Scotland, partly because his health was poor and because the raw climate did not agree with him. Of Glasgow, he wrote: "Dinners and suppers of the most execrable food upon earth, and wine that approaches to poison. The men drink till they are excessively drunk. The ladies are cold to everything but a bagpipe—I wrong them there—there is not one that does not melt away at the sound of an estate." Some years of garrison duty in England followed, during which the country was in great straits for troops to repel the much-feared French invasion. Towns offered big grants and almost every place had its lottery with which to raise money to pay troops. Meanwhile, Britain was at war with France in America and in the Indies, and Wolfe was chosen as brigadier in the famous expedition to Cape Breton under Forbes, a distinguished Scottish officer.

Louisbourg fell, and Wolfe writes that he is impatient to push right on for Quebec, "and end the campaign in a single season." Of particular interest is this vein of prophecy in which at this time Wolfe broke out to his mother: "North America will some time be a vast empire—the seat of power and learning. There will grow a people out of our little spot, England, that will fill this vast space and divide this great portion of the globe with the Spaniards, who is possessed of the other half. It is my humble opinion that the Frenchman may be rooted out, if our Government will follow the blows they have given and prosecute the war with the vigor it requires."

In part this prophecy has been realized. The English-speaking people control the northern half of the continent; and France has been without control in Canada since Wolfe struck his signal blow at the fortress of Quebec, where the French made their last stand as a power on this continent, and today we have no more hearty supporters of British Institutions than the French-speaking population of the country. Every school boy is familiar with the details of the memorable siege of Quebec and Wolfe's tragic death in the hour of victory and in the prime of life, and reference to that episode need not be made at greater length. We have briefly sketched Wolfe's achievements to show how much service a busy and determined man can give to his country even in a short life.

## THEY LOST THEIR HEADS.

The four leaders in the attacks on missionaries at Chienku, China, reported in the cable dispatches yesterday as having been put to death, undoubtedly were beheaded. China has several methods of capital punishment, including the cord and boiling to death—the latter mode of execution usually being reserved for perjurers through whose false testimony innocent persons have suffered the extreme penalty for murder. Cutting the head off is regarded by the Chinese as the most disgraceful kind of death, because the head, which is the principal part of man, is separated from the body, and that body is not consigned to the grave as he received it from his parents. Decapitation swiftly follows conviction in most cases. Probably the Chienku miscreants were beheaded the day they were pronounced guilty. The miscreant kneels on the ground, the "board of infamy," which has been strapped to his back after condemnation, is taken off, and the executioner, with a single blow of a two-handed sword, strikes off the head with great dexterity. Frequently the body is then thrown into a ditch, and the head is suspended from a tree by the side of a public road.

## ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

A local jewelry firm advertises: "We do business all the year round." So do all the wide-awake houses now. Business is like a watch—all the better for being kept regularly wound.—Philadelphia Record.

**THE MAN  
 WHO DRINKS LIQUOR  
 TO EXCESS  
 LOSES HIS APPETITE  
 And  
 INJURES HIS STOMACH**

**KID KID KID**  
**Restores the Stomach,  
 SOOTHES,  
 CLEANSSES and  
 HEALS the STOMACH  
 AND ALLAYS THAT  
 BURNING THIRST.**

A TEST PROVES THIS STATE-  
 MENT.

FREE SAMPLE TO ANY ADDRESS,  
 K. D. C. COMPANY (Limited), New  
 Glasgow, N. S.

## Chase & Sanborn's

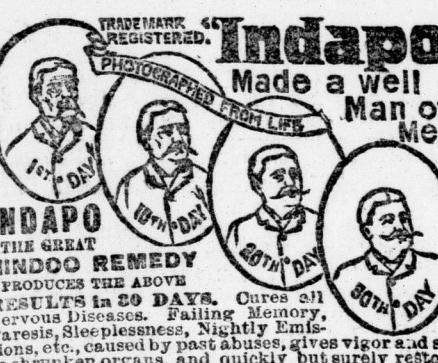


**Seal  
 Brand  
 Coffee**

Universally accepted as the  
 Leading Fine Coffee of the World.

The only Coffee served at the  
 WORLD'S FAIR.

CHASE & SANBORN,  
 BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO

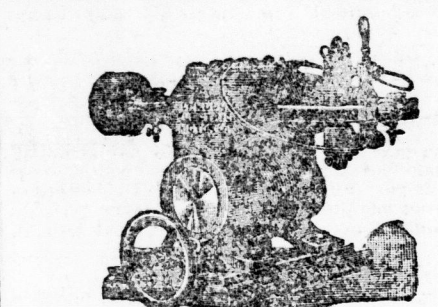


**INDAPO**  
 THE GREAT  
 HINDOO REMEDY  
 PRODUCES THE ABOVE  
 RESULTS IN 50 DAYS. Cures all  
 Nervous Diseases, Falling Memory,  
 Female Sterility, Nightly Embrases,  
 etc., caused by past abuses, gives vigor and ease  
 to shrink organs, and quickly but surely restores  
 lost manhood in old or young. Easily carried in vest  
 pocket. Price \$1.00 a package. 50c for 50c with a  
 written guarantee to return money refunded. Don't  
 buy an imitation, but insist on having INDAPO. If  
 your druggist has not got it, we will send it prepaid.  
 Despatch Medical Co., Props., Chicago, Ill., or to  
 S. L. D. by Anderson & Neill, Druggists, 200 Dur-  
 das St., LONDON, ONT., and leading druggists  
 elsewhere.



Used by the Leading Biologists.  
 See that "Tutti Frutti" is on  
 each wrapper.  
 Refuse imitations.

London Electric Motor Co'y.



We manufacture Motors, from 1 to 25 horse  
 power, of any voltage. Incandescent Dynamos,  
 from 10 light to 200 light. Ceiling and Counter  
 Fans. General repairs promptly done.

Office and Factory, 90 York Street.

**F. G. RUMBALL,**  
 Wholesale & Retail Lumber Merchant

Largest stock of Maple, Basswood, Elm,  
 Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Chestnut, Ash,  
 Oak, etc., in Western Ontario. Inspection so-  
 licited. Prices on application.

Office and Yard—York Street, just west  
 of Tecumseh House.

**Ferguson's**

**SUPERIOR GINGER BEER**  
 Works, 48 York Street, Tel.  
 phone 1066.

**Removal—  
 Government  
 School of Art.**

Day classes Monday, Friday and Saturday  
 from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m.

Freehand Model Drawing. Oil,  
 Water-Color and China  
 Painting, Etc.

Studios  
 Over "Y" rooms, Spencer Block, Dun-  
 das street, east of Wellington street.

Send for Circulars to  
 John H. Griffiths, Principal

**WE WISH**

To inform our customers and  
 the public that we are in the  
 coal business yet with a first-  
 class stock of No. 1 Scranton  
 Coal at lowest prices. No sec-  
 ond quality sold.

**Campbell & Chantler,**  
 176 Bathurst Street.

**John Ferguson & Sons,**  
 FUNERAL DIRECTORS and  
 EMBALMERS.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL APPOINTMENTS.  
 Telephone—House No. 373; Store No. 433.

HORSESHOEING—ROBERT  
 MOWAT, horseshoer and  
 general blacksmith, 330 Talbot  
 street. Lame and interfering  
 horses carefully attended to.

# CHAPMAN'S

THERE is a thrill of pleasure in being at the very top.  
 There is inspiration in a crowded store. There is grati-  
 fication in providing room and merchandise for an ever-  
 extending patronage. In a few days our extensions will be  
 completed, giving better accommodation and vastly more  
 selling space.

## The Closing Week

OF AUGUST WILL BE FULL OF INTER-  
 EST TO DRYGOODS BUYERS.

## Tweeds.

All wool, just the thing for Boys' School Suits  
 or Pants, selling for 25c per yard.

Navy Serge Suiting, 15c, 20c, 25c,  
 30c, 35c, 45c, 50c.

## Sheetings,

Unbleached, 2 yards wide, great value at 15c,  
 18c, 20c, 25c.

Bleached, plain or twill, 72 inches wide,  
 20c, 22c, 25c, 30c, 35c.

## Cottons.

Heavy Unbleached Cottons, 36 inches  
 wide, 3c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c.

## Twill Cottons,

Bleached and Unbleached, full yard wide,  
 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c.

## Towels.

All Linen Damask and Huck Towels,  
 7c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c.

## Toweling

Of every description, very special value, 5c,  
 6c, 8c, 10c, 12c.

## Our Special Sale

Of white and colored Quilts will continue all  
 this week; note the prices, 75c, 90c, \$1 10,  
 \$1 35, \$1 60, \$1 75, \$2, \$2 25.

## Prints.

Best quality English Prints, 32 inches  
 wide, light, medium and dark shades, worth  
 12c for 8c.

## Fine Sateens,

Good patterns, pink, navy, cream and blue,  
 worth 15c and 18c, selling for 10c and 12c.

# CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.

PHONE 791.